

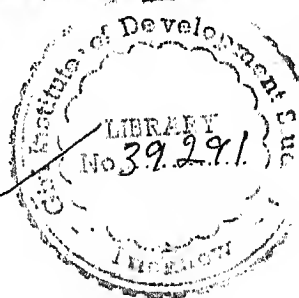
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**EVALUATION OF SAMNVIT GRAM
VANIKARAN SAMRIDDHI YOJANA
(SGYSY) UNDERTAKEN BY D.F.D.A.,
F.D.A.MUZAFFARNAGAR**

Sponsored by:

**Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests
Social Forestry, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow**

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CONTENTS

	Page No.
Grading of the FDA	I
Executive Summary	II-V
CHAPTER-1 Project Profile and Proposed Activities	1-7
CHAPTER-2 Quantitative Analysis and Findings	8-19
CHAPTER-3 FDA Mechanism	20-21
CHAPTER-4 Qualitative Analysis and Findings	22-26
CHAPTER-5 Constraints, Limitations, Suggestions and Recommendations	27-28
ANNEXURE Registration Certificate of FDA Muzaffarnagar Maps and Photographs	1-7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND GRADING OF THE PROJECT FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA) MUZAFFARNAGAR

GRADING OF PROJECT ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10		
QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS	PHYSICAL	8
	FINANCIAL	6
QUALITATIVE ASPECTS	SURVIVAL	6
	HEALTH OF PLANTATIONS	5
	MAINTENANCE	4
	SUSTAINABILITY	5
JFM	DEGREE OF PEOPLES PARTICIPATION	4
	SATISFACTION OVER PERCEIVED BENEFITS BY THE LOCAL POPULATION	3
FDA MECHANISM	COMPOSITION OF GENERAL AND EXECUTIVE BODIES OF THE FDA	5
	ROLE OF FDA IN ADMINISTRATIVE, SUPERVISORY AND MONITORING MECHANISM OF THE PROJECT	5
	FLOW OF FUNDS FROM FDA TO VFCs	6
	PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ASSETS DIRECTLY BY VFCs/EDCs	4
	MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE CAPACITY BUILDING OF VFCs/EDCs	5

Overall Grading of the project	Outstanding (8-10)	Very Good (5-<8)	Good (3-<5)	Poor (<)
		5.08		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The large scale degradation of natural resources have taken place largely because of deforestation and to some extent because of faulty land use practices. The existing forest are under tremendous biotic pressure owing to cattle grazing, fuel wood collection by landless labourers and other poor section of the society. Massive efforts are needed to restore the ecological balance. Steps which have been proposed to reverse the trend are reforestation on reserve forest land, soil and water conservation measures and planting of multipurpose species to restore ecosystem to generate widespread awareness among people about the importance of in situ and ex-situ conservation of our natural heritage and above all to ensure active participation of local people in all activities. As a result of these efforts the over all green cover will be improved. For this purpose MOE & FE launched NAP project at the beginning of tenth plan and it had been implemented through FDAs and JFMCs. The summary of findings of the evaluation study is given below:-

1. Profile of the Project Area:-

- The project area is located in the catchment of holy river Ganga and Solani in Muzaffarnagar forest division.
- The project covers eleven forest blocks with total area of 2080.296 hectare and one Gram Smaj area 1564.718 hectare falling in twelve villages of the division. The project area mainly falls in forest blocks of Morna and Jansath which are characterized by large undulating sandy tracts. This kind or refractory area is known as *Khola* in local parlance.
- The share of SC population in JFMCs was 19.18 percent.
- The total project cost was earmarked as Rs. 77.03 lakh covering 490 hectare of land. The project duration was 2003-04 to 2006-07.

2. Main findings of the study-

- On an average per hectare 700 seedlings in AR, 200 in ANR and 400 in pasture land were proposed to plant by implementing agency.
- More than 87 per cent of the total area covered was forest land and belongs to reserve forest sanctuary category.
- During the first year (2004-05) of the project implementation only advance work was carried out in 190 hectare of forest and 30 hectare of revenue land. During 2005-06 creation work was done in 220 hectare of land and advance work in 110 hectare of land. In the final year of the project creation work was done in 110 hectare of forest and revenue land and maintenance work was done in 220 hectare of land. In all 330 hectare area was treated and covered which was 67.35 per cent of the total project area.

- During 2004-05 physical target was fully achieved but financial target was not achieved fully because the agency received Rs.18.14 lakh against Rs.18.59 lakh. During 2005-06 plantation work was completed in 220 hectare of land against the target of 260 hectare. In this year only Rs.16.0 lakh was given to FDA Muzaffarnagar against the target of 20.67 lakh. Till Nov.2006 the target of plantation was 150 hectare but due to non availability of fund only 110 hectare of land covered for plantation.
- The important species used in the project were Kanji, Kath Sagaun, Papri, Prosopis, Cineraria, Acacia, Tortlis, Sahjan, Aroo, Siras, Bakain and Subabool etc. A total number of 184000 species were planted in the project area.
- Out of 11 JFMCs in the project area a sample of two JFMCs (Sikreda and Sikri) were drawn for physical verification to assess the survival rate of species and also to assess the assets created under EPA.
- The survival rate of plantation varied between 62-67 per cent and the overall survival rate worked out 64.67 per cent. For the calculation of survival rate we worked out the survival rate of plants per 200 plants which were planted under FDA. According to the prescribed norms trenches are dug and on the side of each trench 2 plants are planted. Roughly 200 plants cover an area of approximately 0.25 hectare. We therefore counted the 200 plants per plots and worked out the rate of survival of plants. The average height of the plants species in the selected JFMCs was 1-3 feet.
- The main reason of death of plants were over grazing by domestic and wild animals (Neel Rose, Pada). Lack of irrigation facility, inadequate rainfall, no provision of viting up and watchman.
- Micro-plans of 12 villages was completed prior to the implementation of the project. Although the total villages were 12 those comes in 11 JFMCs. The micro-plans were prepared through the process of PRA. An amount Rs.1.79 lakh was spent on micro-planning and M & E.
- Entry point activities were taken up in all the 11 JFMCs of the project. The important assets created in the target villages were construction of Kharanja, installation of hand pumps, school boundary walls, yatri sheds, pulia and shed of shamsan ghat (cremation ground) etc. The total expenditure incurred on EPA work was Rs. 9.37 lakh.
- JFMCs members and forest officials were not found aware about development funds. The village community did not make any effort in this direction.

- In the process of monitoring CCF, CF, DFO and SDO were involved with varying frequency every year. The evaluation work was done by forest department head office Lucknow.
- The forest official performing their duties with sincerity and dedication. As the most of the area in the division belongs to reserve forest sanctuary category and hence forest officials have to keep study and tight vigil in protecting the forest resources from any kind of damage. The village community feels that forest protection is a work of forest department, it's the weakness of FDA project.
- The FDA bank account was in operation with Punjab National Bank at Muzaffarnagar branch operated by CF chairman and member secretary/DFO. The bank account of our sample JFMCs also with Punjab National Bank in the vicinity of the nearest town Kithora and Meerapur. The JFMCs officials were satisfied with the flow of the fund. The audited accounts upto 31.3.05 were submitted to CF office Shaharanpur.
- Most of the plantation areas quality of land was undulated and sandy. The quality of plantation work was found good.
- On degraded lands in the reserve forest sanctuary Kath Sagaun and Cineraria were regenerated and rehabilitated. The growth and rehabilitation was found satisfactory.
- Traditional technology was used in most of the activities of the project. The forest official were satisfied with traditional technology.
- As the project is only two years old no remarkable increase in bio-mass was found except fodder grass. Fuel wood and NTFPs and small timber would be available after 4 to 5 years. Villagers are benefited by drinking water and yatri shed installed and constructed within village and near the road side.
- In most of the cases in the selection of plants species the soil, moisture and climatic condition were taken into account along with the local need of the people. JFMCs also participating in selection of plant species. The forest officials also took into consideration the growth potential of individual species.
- The level of awareness among local community was not found satisfactory. It is because due to the low pitch of awareness campaign. The villagers think that the plantation work is a work of forest department. The EPA in some villages were helpful in creating awareness among villagers. The means of communication failed to generate awareness.
- For the protection and maintenance of forest sanctuary plantation, the forest official take care for a period 2-3 months. The biotic pressure in the area is too much as wild and human

interference was very frequent. The protection and maintenance of EPA created assets was solely the responsibility of Villagers/Pradhan.

- Non-co-operation of community people, delay in timely release of fund to implanting agency made their tasks difficult. All this happened due to low wages and lack of interest of rural people. Unregulated grazing by domestic and wild animals damaged the newly plantation area.

Suggestions And Recommendations:

- Fund must be made available to implementing agency well in advance of monsoon periods so that wages can be paid at the time of plantation. The plantation rate are half of the social forestry so plants and transportation cost should be increased.
- The project authority felt that if the fund allocated under FDA would have been increased and released timely overall performance would have been better.
- A long term viable strategy should device to stop grazing by domestic and wild animals.
- The awareness campaign and more capacity building programme among the community people of JFMCs villages should be given priority for making such project more meaningful and sustainable as it was based on JFM system.
- The DFO cum member secretary of FDA Muzaffarnagar Mr. Rajeev Asthana and his officials suggested that at the grass root level the project is implemented by JFMCs and forest officials i.e. two institutions are involved in the implementation of FDA project. Some time it creates problems. Therefore, either villagers or forest officials should be involve as a single unit in the implementation of the project. The project fund should be sanctioned at a time for a period of five years before implementing the project. There should be joint responsibilities of forest and VFCs in the protection of plant species planted in the target village/forest.
- The evaluator felt that the project may be continued as this has been successful to some extent in increasing the plant species in JFMCs villages but it failed to mobilize the community and peoples involvement in project activities because the wage rates of FDA project (Rs.58) are very low in comparison to current local wages (Rs.90-100). Irrigation facility under newly planted area should be provided so that survival rate may be increased.

CHAPTER I

PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

This chapter deals with profile of the project area and its salient features along with project implementing agency, its location, cost, duration and area treated, project objectives, components of the project, composition of FDA and JFMC, micro-plans, approved programme of work etc. as discussed in the project proposal.

A.1- PROJECT TITLE

1. Project Title

National Afforestation Programme (NAP): A participatory approach to sustainable development of forests through Forest Development Agency (FDA) Muzaffarnagar in U.P.

2. Project Implementing Agency

FDA	:	Muzaffarnagar
District	:	Muzaffarnagar
Forest Division	:	Muzaffarnagar
Forest Circle	:	Saharanpur
State	:	Uttar Pradesh.

3. Project Location(s)

Sub-watersheds: The project falls in Ganga river watersheds with standard identification number/code numbers as G44-1 and G44-2

Development Block	-	Jansath and Morna
Forest Ranges	-	Jansath and Morna
Villages associated	-	Total 12 villages (list is attached as in Table 1.1)

4. Project Cost, Duration and Area

Project cost	-	Rs.77.03 Lakh (amount received Rs.34.59 Lakh-44.90%)
Project duration	-	2003-04 to 2006-07 (Work started from 2004-05)
Project area	-	490 ha. (By 2004-05 to 2006-07 covered 330 ha-67.35%)

A.2. PROJECT PROPOSAL

1. Introduction

The project areas of Muzaffarnagar division are situated in Doab of rivers Ganga and Yamuna flowing in the Muzaffarnagar district. There are mainly three types of areas on which forest of this division are found i.e., *Khadar*, *Khola* and *Alkaline/Saline*. Muzaffarnagar forest division has 10538 hectare of land under section 4 out of which 3125 hectare has been notified as reserve forest (Micro-plan Muzaffarnagar). As per statistical abstract Uttar Pradesh, (2001) the total reporting area of Muzaffarnagar district was 412335 hectare and forest land area was 17839 hectare, which is 4.33 percent of the total reporting area of the district. This is extremely low considering the norm of 33.3 percent forest cover as per the national forest policy. The district being in the Indo-Gangetic plains of western U.P., has got vast network of canal system viz. Main Ganga Canal, Anup shahr Branch and East Yamuna Canal. On the bank of these canals valuable tree species like Khair, Sheesham and Eucalyptus etc. are growing in and about 730 hectare. Likewise the district has got a good network of roads on the banks of which tree species like Sheesham, Eucalyptus etc. are growing. The project area which falls in Hastinapur wild life sanctuary has forest blocks having mainly Khair, Sheesham, Kanji, Babool etc. with a very low density of vegetation. Due to heavy biotic-pressure and occasional forest fires, the natural forest areas are open and of poor quality. Kairana and Uoon Range have forest blocks situated mainly on user land with Babool and Prosopis, Juliflora being the main species.

The large scale degradation of natural resources have taken place largely because of deforestation and to some extent because of faulty land use practices. The existing forest are under tremendous biotic pressure owing to cattle grazing, fuel wood collection by landless laborers and other poor section of the society. Massive efforts are needed to restore the ecological balance. Steps which have been proposed to reverse the trend are reforestation on reserve forest land, soil and water conservation measures and planting of multipurpose species to restore ecosystem, to generate widespread awareness among people about the importance of in-sites and ex-situ conservation of our natural heritage and above all to ensure active participation of local people in all the activities. As a result of these efforts the overall green covers will be improved.

2. Project Areas and location(s)

The project area is located in the catchments of holy river Gangas and Solani in Muzaffarnagar forest division which is coterminous with Muzaffarnagar district boundaries. The project area lies between 77° 6' to 78° 12' east longitude and 29° 43' to 30° 27' north latitude. The project area extends in Jansath and Morna ranges of Muzaffarnagar forest division which are a part of Hastinapur wild life sanctuary. The project covers eleven forest blocks with a total area of 2080.296 hectare and one Gram Samaj area (1564.718 hectare) falling in twelve villages of the district. The project area mainly falls in forest blocks of Morna and Jansath range which are characterized by large undulating sandy tracts. This kind of refractory area is known as 'KHOLA' in local parlance.

3. Any previous project

State level afforestation scheme and plantation were reported as the important project in operation previously or on going in the district during this period.

4. On-going project: Socio-economics Profile of villages covered land holding and distribution included in the project land use pattern, watershed features forest covered, degree of pressure on forest resources etc.

The socio-economic profile of each village with total population, SC/ST/OBC composition of the population, number of livestock, land holding and their distribution etc is given below in Table 1.1

Table-1.1
Profile of JFMCs/Villages

Name of Gram Panchayats									
Sl. No.	Name of Range	Name of Village/JFMC	Total Population			Land Details (ha)			Cattle Population
			Total	SC	OBC	Total Area	Land Holding	Forest Land	
1	MORNA								
1		Sikri	7052	1669	2361	685.242	40	70	1632
2		Bhuwapur	1648	46	1584	40	-	-	1205
3		Firozpur	1227	316	865	49.89	-	30	751
4		Dariyabad	485	2	483	158.316	-	30	490
5		Kharpaur	1428	70	1336	77.032	-	40	732
6		Shukartal	1012	18	680	109.862	-	40	1487
2	JANSATH								
1		Putthi Ibrahimpur	4474	804	3175	197.165	-	50	1884
2		Sikreda	2378	1117	1167	90.283	-	60	431
3		Shiv puri	668	28	595	120.242	-	20	322
4		Kailapur	3646	608	3006	286.761	-	50	849
5		Kasampur	2481	339	1875	174.493	-	30	1026
6		Nizampur	2904	627	1988	131.04	-	30	971
	Total		29403	5642	194115	-	40	450	11780

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

5. Project Objective:

The main objectives of the project are as under.

- To improve vegetative cover in the area.
- To insure continuous supply of fuel wood, fodder, small timber etc. to meet needs of the local people.
- To increase the re-charge of water and there by to control the receding water table in and around the area of operation.
- To improve soil and moisture conservation.
- To generate employment opportunities for local people.
- To develop the pasture land.
- To create community assets for improving water regime in the soil and meeting drinking water needs of local people and their cattle.
- To create activities under the component of AR and ANR for the improvement of wild life.

6. Project Components

The important components of the project had been discussed below.

- Aided Natural Regeneration
- Artificial Regeneration
- Pasture/Silvipasture
- Cane Plantation
- Bamboo Plantation
- Mixed Plantation of trees having medical value
- Micro Planning
- Soil & Moisture conservation
- Extension and promotion of JFM
- People's Participation
- Technology Extension
- Entry Point Activities
- Monitoring & Evaluation etc.

7. Salient Features Including Proposed Strategies for Treatment

The basic strategy for treatment in the project area would be adopted passed on the suitability of the local condition of area and keeping this factor the plantation patterns would be developed. Advanced soil work would be done according to ground condition. In order to generate interest and to ensure the participation of the communities some of the entry point activities for their benefit will be carried out by the forest department as per the budget provision in the project. The community will be entitled to share usufructs in the project area. On an average 700-1100 seedlings will be planted in the project area per hectare under management enter version in the project.

8. Creation of Joint Forest Management committee & Development funds

12 villages were selected on the basis of following grounds:-

- These villages are largely depending upon forest for fuel wood and fodder requirements because a large chunk of SC/OBC population reside in these villages.
- Heavy unemployment exists in these villages and they are in desperate need of some employment or the other.
- Creation of community is going to contribute to the overall eco-development of the area and will make them self dependent.
- Some villagers are quite cooperative and will take active part in forest management.

The Village Forest Committee (VFC) was constituted after holding meeting with the village panchayats. After obtaining their consent, committee was formed with the village Pradhan/ resource person as its chairman and local forester as member secretary. The forest department assist the JFMCs/EDCs in technical matters during the preparation of Micro-plan and its implementation arranging and conducting meeting in the village and ensuring the participation of all the villagers, fund releasing to JFMCs/EDCs as per the NAP guidelines and imparting training to the villagers.

9. Implementing Agencies: Composition and Constitution of FDA

The FDA of Muzaffarnagar district has been registered under Societies Registration Act since November 28, 2000. The process of registration was as per the stated norms of the NAEB. It

is also mentioned in the registration certificate that registration certificate will be valid till November 27, 2005. The bank A/C of FDA is open with Punjab National Bank at Muzaffarnagar branch and the A/c no. is 0333000100374822. It is jointly operated with chairman/CF and secretary/DFO. The copy of registration certificate of the FDA is given in Annexure 1.

10. Micro-Planning and JFM

The Micro planning for the project was proposed to be conducted for all target villages. The village level planning was based on the experience and advices of local people. Various activities proposed under this project were finalized in open discussions with villagers. Implementation was done by JFMCs under the watchful supervision of forest department. For the preparation of micro plan a team was headed by the concerned range officer with one forester and one forest guard. It was conducted through PRA process.

11. Entry Point Activities

To strengthen mutual trust between villagers and forest department, following activities were proposed in this project.

- (a) Installation of handpumps.
- (b) Renovation of school buildings and ponds.
- (c) Distribution of pressure cookers, smokeless chullahas and fruits plants etc.
- (d) Maintenance of approach roads of the villages etc.

Protection of forest wealth from theft, grazing and fire has been a big challenge in this forest division. People residing near forest areas graze their cattle in the existing forest areas. Overgrazing leads to soil erosion and depletion of vegetation. To attract the interest of the local people in protection of forest, entry point activities are needed. These things are necessary because forestry programmes have long gestation period and complete closure of the area is needed for some years to implement the project. Moreover people often consider these programmes as "GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES" and think that the implementation and maintenance is the liability of government. For these purposes construction of Kharanja, installation of hand pumps, school boundary wall, Yatri sheds, Samshanghat sheds and 'pulias' construction were purposed in the villages.

12. Approved Programme of Works

The approved programme of work of the project has been given below in table 1.2.

Table-1.2 .

Approved Programme of Work (2002-2003 to 2006-2007)

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Afforestation Programme (NAP)											
State: Uttar Pradesh						District: Muzaffarnagar					
Approved Wage Rate: Rs. 58.00						Rs.in Lakh and Area in Hectare					
Item of Work	Rate Rs.	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
1.ANR	9750.00	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Admissible Rate	7540.00	-	-	-	-	-	-				
a) Advance Work	2262.00	70	1.58	-	-	-	-			70	1.58
b) Creation	1885.00	-	-	70	1.32	-	-			70	1.32
c) Maintenance	3393.00	-	-	-	-	70	0.90	70	0.79	70	1.69
SUB-TOTAL	7540.00	70	1.58	70	1.32	70	0.90	70	0.79	70	4.59
2.AR	17100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Admissible Rate	13224.00	-	-	-	-	-	-				
a) Advance Work	3967.20	130	5.16	130	5.16	120	4.76			380	15.08
b) Creation	3306.00	-	-	130	4.30	130	4.30	120	3.97	380	12.57
c) Maintenance	5950.80	-	-	-	-	130	2.92	260	5.50	390	8.42
SUB-TOTAL	13224.00	-	5.16	-	9.46		11.98		9.47	380	36.07
3.Pasture/SP Devt.	11100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admissible Rate	8584.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Advance Work	2575.20	20	0.52	20	0.52	-	-	-	-	40	1.04
b) Creation	2146.00	-	-	20	0.43	20	0.43	-	-	40	0.86
c) Maintenance	3862.80	-	-	-	-	20	0.29	40	0.55	60	0.84
SUB-TOTAL	8584.00	-	0.52	-	0.95	-	0.72	-	0.55	40	2.74
Total of Works	-	-	7.26	-	11.73	-	13.60	-	10.81	490	43.40
4.SMC (15%of plantation cost)	-	-	2.00	-	1.51	-	1.50	--	1.50		6.51
5.M&E, Micro plan, Awareness (10%)		-	1.34	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00		4.34
6.Overheads@10% of plantation cost	-	-	1.34	-		-	1.00	-	1.00		4.34
7.EPA @Rs.4000/-	-	-	6.00	-	1.00	-	4.00	-	2.36		17.36
8.Improved Technology	-	-	0.65	-	5.00	-	-	-	-		1.08
	-	220	-	-	0.43	-	-	-	-		
Total	-	220	18.59	-	20.67	-	21.10	-	16.67	490	77.03
Advance Work	-	220	-	-	-	120		-		490	
Creation	-	-	-	-	-	150		-		490	
Maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	220		-		370	

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

CHAPTER II

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter cover the classification of area covered in the project as physical target and achievements under different components of the projects such as natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, and pasture/silvipasture development, soil and moisture conservation, extension/ awareness, training, monitoring and evaluation, use of improved technologies in the project, status of micro planning, types of assets created under EPA, process adopted in the formation of JFMC, capacity building programmes etc.

B.1. Classification of Area Coverage/Treated

During three years of Project implementation it was observed that more than 87% of the total area covered was forest land and mostly belongs to reserve forest sanctuary category. Three set of tables given below sufficiently prove that till the end of November 2006, 330 hectare (67.35%) of the total target area was treated for project activity as per the available data. Please see table 2.1, table 2.2 for detailed information related to area under different land categories and plantation schemes.

Table-2.1
Classification of Area Coverage / Treated

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	Pasture Development	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & trees of medical value	Perennial herbs	Total	% of Total Project Area	% of Total Project Area
2004-05(Advance Work)										
Forest Land	70	100	20	-	-	-	-	190	38.77	38.77
Community Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	6.12	6.12
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70	130	20	-	-	-	-	220	44.89	44.89
2005-06(Creation)										
Forest Land	70	100	20	-	-	-	-	190	38.77	38.77
Community Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Land	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	6.12	6.12
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70	130	20	-	-	-	-	220	44.89	44.89
2006-07(Maintenance)										
Forest Land	70	100	20	-	-	-	-	190	38.77	38.77
Community Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Land	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	6.12	6.12
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	70	130	20	-	-	-	-	220	44.89	44.89

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

Table-2.2
Classification of Area Coverage/Treated

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	Pasture Development	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & Trees of medical value	Perennial herbs	Total	% of Total Project Area
2005-06(Advance Work)									
Forest Land	-	90	10	-	-	-	-	100	20.04
Community Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Land	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	2.04
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	90	20	-	-	-	-	110	22.4
2006-07(Creation)									
Forest Land	-	90	10	-	-	-	-	100	20.4
Community Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue Land	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10	2.04
Govt.Wasteland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	90	20	-	-	-	-	110	22.4

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

B-2. Physical and Financial Achievements

As per the data made available by the project implementing agency physical target of the project during 2004-2005 was fully achieved. Total expenditure on advance work of project during this year was 7.25 Lakh which was 0.01 lakh less than the financial target. No expenditure was done during this year on the project heads of maintenance, fencing and monitoring evaluation.

During 2005-2006 it was revealed that total expenditure on advance and creation work was 9.98 Lakh and again the expenditure on the heads as mentioned above was not made fully available. During 2006-2007 the amount sanctioned for NR-ANR and other heads was not released even during the last year of the project and hence no assets were created. It gave big shock to villagers, which generated lack of interest among the community people. For detailed information on physical and financial target and achievement please see Table 2.3, Table-2.4 and Table-2.5

Table-2.3
Physical and Financial Achievements (2004-05)

SI No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	70	70	1.58	1.58
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	70	70	1.58	1.58
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	130	130	5.16	5.16
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	130	130	5.16	5.16
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work	20	20	0.52	0.51
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	20	20	0.52	0.51
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation			2.00	2.00
5	EPA	-	-	6.00	6.00
6	Micro Planning	-	-	1.34	1.07
7	Fencing			-	-
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
9	Improved Technologies	-	-	0.65	0.55
10	Overheads	-	-	1.34	1.27
	Total	220 Advance Work	220 Advance Work	18.59	18.14

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

Table-2.4
Physical and Financial Achievements (2005-06)

SI No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	70	70	1.32	1.23
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	70	70	1.32	1.23
2	Artificial Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	130	90	5.16	3.53
	b) Creation	130	130	4.30	4.28
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	260	220	9.46	7.81
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work	20	20	0.52	0.51
	b) Creation	20	20	0.43	0.43
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	40	40	0.95	0.94
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation			1.51	0.87
5	EPA	-	-	5.00	3.37
6	Micro Planning, M & E	-	-	1.00	0.54
7	Fencing			-	-
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
9	Improved Technologies	-	-	0.43	0.22
10	Overheads	-	-	1.00	0.67
	Total	150 Advance Work 260 Plantation.	110 Advance Work 220 Plantation	20.67	15.65

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

Note:- During the year 2005-06 only Rs.16.0 lakh was given against the target of Rs.20.67 lakh.

Table-2.5
Physical and Financial Achievements (2006-07) (Till November 2006)

SI No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	Natural Regeneration				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	70	70	1.69	-
	Sub Total	70	70	1.69	-
2	Artificial Regeneration	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Work	120	-	4.76	-
	b) Creation	130	90	8.27	-
	c) Maintenance	130	130	8.42	-
	Sub Total	380	220	21.45	-
3	Pasture Development				
	a) Advance Work	-	-	-	-
	b) Creation	20	20	0.43	-
	c) Maintenance	20	20	0.84	-
	Sub Total	40	40	1.27	-
4	Soil & Moisture Conservation			3.00	
5	EPA	-	-	6.36	-
6	Micro Planning	-	-	2.00	0.18
7	Fencing			-	-
8	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
9	Improved Technologies	-	-	-	-
10	Overheads	-	-	2.00	0.11
	Total	120 Advance Work	-	37.77	0.29
		150 Creation	110 Creation		
		220 Maintenance	220Maintenance.		

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

B-2(a):

(1) Advocacy of planting stock raised or available in each year. Plantation activities were carried out consequentially two years of project implementation the data made available by the official were found complete. As the records provided by the forest officials (Please see table no. 2.6 & 2.7) both tables showed that important species used among the 11 JFMCs were Kanji, Kath Sagaun, Papri, Cineraria, Prosopis, Tortalis, Aroo and Sahjan. In the first year the project implementation agency covered for plantation was 220 hectare and 113000 plants species were planted. During second year plantation was done in 110 hectare of land and 71000 plants species were planted. Please see (Table 2.6 and 2.7)

Table-2.6
Inventory of Plant species Used in the Project (Year-2005-06)

SI No.	Scheme	Range	JFMC Name	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of plants	Species
1	A.R.	Morna					
1			Kharpaur	Kharpaur	30	21,000	Kanji, Kath Sagaun, Papri, Prosopis etc.
2			Bhuwapur	Bhuwapur	30	21,000	Kanji, Kath Sagaun, Papri, Prosopis etc.
3			Dariyabad	Dariyabad	10	7,000	Kanji, Kath Sagaun, Papri, Prosopis etc.
4		Jansath	Sikreda	Sikreda	20	14,000	Kath Sagaun, Papri etc.
5			Putthi Ibrahimpur	Putthi Ibrahimpur	20	14,000	Kath Sagaun, Papri, Cineraria etc.
6			Kailapaur	Kailapaur	20	14,000	Kath Sagaun, Papri etc.
Total A.R.					130	91,000	
2	A.N.R.	Morna					
1			Kharpaur	Kharpaur	10	2,000	Kath Sagaun
2			Dariyabad	Dariyabad	20	4,000	Kath Sagaun, Prosopis, Kanji, Papri etc.
3			Sikreda	Sikreda	20	4,000	Kath Sagaun, Papri etc.
4			Putthi Ibrahimpur	Putthi Ibrahimpur	20	4,000	Kath Sagaun, Papri, Cineraria etc.
	Total ANR				70	14,000	
3	Silvi Pasture	Jansath					
1			Sikreda	Sikreda	10	4,000	Kath Sagaun, Papri etc.
2			Kailapur	Kailapur	10	4,000	Kath Sagaun, Papri, Cineraria etc.
	Total Pasture				20	8,000	
	Grand Total				220	113000	

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

Table 2.7
Inventory of Plant species Used in the Project (Year-2006-2007)

SI No.	Scheme	Range	JFMC Name	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of plants	Species
	AR						
1		Morna	Shukartal	Shukartal	10	7000	Kath Sagaun, Acacia Tortalis etc.
2			Firojpur	Firojpur	10	7000	Kath Sagaun, Acacia Tortalis etc.
3		Jansath	Kailapur	Kailapur	10	7000	Kath Sagaun, Papri
4			Putthi Ibrahimpur	Putthi Ibrahimpur	10	7000	Kath Sagaun, Papri, Cineraria etc.
5			Kasampur	Kasampur	20	14000	Kath Sagaun, Sahjan, Aroo etc.
6			Shiv puri	Shiv puri	10	7000	Kath Sagaun, Papri etc.
7			Nizampur	Nizampur	20	14000	Kath Sagaun, Sahajan, Aroo etc.
	Total AR				90	63000	
	Pasture Development						
		Morna	Bhuwapur	Bhuwapur	10	4000	Siras, Bakain, Subabool etc.
			Sikri	Sikri	10	4000	Siras, Bakain etc.
	Total				20	8000	
	Grand Total				110	71000	

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

(b) Two JFMCs namely Sikreda of Jansath range and Sikri of Morna range were selected from the list of 11 JFMCs of the project for physical verification to assess the survival rate of species and also to access the assets created under EPA. JFMC/VFC wise overview given below:

JFMC/VFC Sikreda

VFC Sikreda is situated at a distance of 33 k.m. from division forest office Muzaffarnagar and about 7 k.m. from Jansath range office Meerapur. The total population of Sikreda VFC was 2378 persons among them 46.97% population belong to SC population. The total area of Sikreda VFC was 90.283 hectare and forest area was about 66% (as data provided by forest officials). It was because the govt declared every patches of civil land as reserved forest sanctuary. The plantation area of the VFC belong to reserve forest sanctuary. The topography of this area is undulated, sloppy and the khola land. Total plantation area of the VFC was 50 hectare in which 20 hectare belonged to AR, 20 hectare ANR and 10 hectare as pasture category. The total number of plant species planted were 22000 but the evaluator physically verified 20 hectare AR and 10 hectare pasture area were 18000 plants species were planted. The main species were Kath, Saguan, Papri, Cineraria and Tortlis etc. The survival rate of plant species in this JFMC/VFC was 65 percent in AR and 62 percent in pasture.

The main reason of death of plants species were lack of watering as rainfall and other form of precipitation were the only source and monsoon rain and other forms of rain highly erratic and uncertain during last two years. No other artificial irrigation facility were available for plantation. Some time domestic animals grazing as well as wild animals also damaged the plantation, especially Neel Rose are responsible for damaging the plants. Lack of proper protection and maintenance were also observed.

2.JFMC/VFC Sikri

VFC Sikri is situated at a distance of about 28 km from division forest office of Muzaffarnagar. The total population of Sikri VFC was 7052 among them about 24.0% were schedule caste. The total area of Sikri VFC was 685.242 hectare and the forest area was about 10% of the total area. The entire plantation area was under forest sanctuary. The plantation zone is undulated and sandy. The average survival rate of species was 67 percent. The main reason of death of plants as described by forest officials was inadequate rainfall wild rats, Neel Rose, Pada, no irrigation facility, undulated and Sandy land, no provision of weeding and no provision of viting up etc (plantation against death plants) Please see table no. 2.8

Table No.2.8
Inventory of Sample JFMCs

Sl No.	Scheme	Range Name	JFMC Name	VFC/Site	Area (Ha)	No. of plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1	A.R.	Jansath	Sikreda	Sikreda	20	14000	65%	Kath Sagaun, Papri, Prosopis	2005-2006
2	Pasture Development	Jansath	Sikreda	Sikreda	10	4000	62%	Kath Sagaun, Papri, Prosopis	2005-2006
3	Pasture Development	Morna	Sikri	Sikri	10	4000	67%	Kath Sagaun, Babool, Tortilis, Bakain, Khair	2006-2007
Total					40	22000	64.67%		

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

B.3- People's Participation

B.3-1. Participatory Rural Appraisal/Micro-planning

Micro-plan of 12 villages was completed prior to the implementation of the project. Although the total villages were 12 those comes in 11 JFMCs. It is because Kailapur Jasmor and Shivpuri villages has one JFMC/VFC. The micro-plan were prepared through the process of PRA. An amount of RS.1.79 Lakh was spent on micro-planning and M & E.

B.3-2 Entry Point Activity

Entry point activities were taken up in all the 11 JFMCs of the project. The important assets created in the target villages were construction Kharanja, installation of handpumps, school boundary wall, Yatri sheds, pulia and shed of shamsan ghat (cremation ground). Please see Table 2.9 and 2.10.

Table-2.9
Year wise inventory of EPA assets (2204-2005)

Name of Village	Assets created under FDA	No. of Assets	Expenditure Incurred Total	Peoples Contribution Towards expenditure
Bhuwapur	Kharanja	47.33 mtr.	0.18	-
	Hand Pumps	02	0.47	-
Dariyabad	Kharanja	114.67 mtr.	0.44	-
	Hand Pumps	02	0.47	-
Kharapaur	Kharanja	117.0 mtr.	0.45	-
	Hand Pumps	02	0.47	-
Putthi Ibrahimpur	School Boundary Wall	96.0 mtr	0.83	-
Sikreda	Hand Pump	01	0.23	-
	Yatri Shed	01	0.69	-
	Shed of Shamsanghat	01	0.60	-
	Pulia	01	0.24	-
Kaila pur	Hand Pump	01	0.23	-
	Yatri Shed	01	0.69	-

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

Table-2.10
Year wise inventory of EPA assets (2205-2006)

Name of Village	Assets created under FDA	No. of Assets	Expenditure Incurred Total	Peoples Contribution Towards expenditure
Shukratal	Hand Pump	01	0.25	-
Firojpur	Hand Pump	01	0.25	-
Sikri	Hand Pump	01	0.25	-
Puthi Ibrahim	Hand Pump	01	0.25	-
Sikhreda	Hand Pump	01	0.24	-
Kailapur	Boundry Wall	53.0mtr	0.54	-
Nizampur	Yatri Shed	01	0.68	-
Kasampur	Hand Pump	01	0.25	-
	Yatri Shed	01	0.67	-

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

The total expenditure of EPA work during each year of project implementation is given below in the table 2.11

Table-2.11

Expenditure on EPA WORK

Sl. No.	Year of Expenditure	Expenditure (Rs.Lakh)
1	2004-05	6.00
2	2005-06	3.37
3	2006-07	-

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

B.3.3- Joint Forest Management

The details of JFMC approach adopted in the project area as under:-

- No. of village where formation initiated in the division:- 12
- No. of village where formal committees established in the division:- 11 (Kailapur, Jasmor & Shivpuri have one JFMC)
- Total no. of committees established so far in the project area:- 11
- Total membership in terms of households/families:- 242
- Percentage of women, SCs/ST in the JFMC :-

It is given below in table 2.12

Table-2.12
Social Composition of Beneficiaries

Social Category	Male	Female	Total	% of SC	% of Women
Scheduled Caste	335	02	337	27.82	-
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-
Others	872	02	874	-	-
Total	1207	04	1211	-	0.33

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

- (f) Establishment of village development fund: Yes/No

Although, a separate A/c open in all the JFMCs but future direction was missing as how it could be sustainable. JFMCs executive body members and even forest officials are not aware about development funds. The village community did not make any effort in this direction.

- (g) Join forest management committee meeting/FDA. The details of FDA/JFMC meetings are given below in the table 2.13

Table-2.13
Number of GBMs and EBMs Held

EBMs & GBMs Held	JFMC Meetings	FDA Meetings
Number of General Body meeting held	12	02
Number of Executive Body meeting held	80	02

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

- (h) Prepared/discussed/rectified by VFC/under implementation. It was prepared for all the villages and the copies of Micro plan verified at the time of evaluation.

Micro Planning

- (i) List of important register/records maintained by and available with
- (ii) JFMCs:- Plantation, General Cash Book, M.B. Meeting Register, Bank Account and Pass Book etc.
- (iii) FDAs:- Cheque Book Register, Meeting Register, JFMCs File and Micro-Plan etc.

B.3.4- Capacity Building: Training on JFNC/Community Participation Conducted:-

It is given below in the table 2.14

Table-2.14
Capacity Building Programmes

Training Programmes conducted	No.and Topics Covered
Staff	
Number trained	10
Topics covered	National Afforestation Program, JFM concept accounting system. How to implement
Community	
Number trained	10
Topics covered	NAP, Benefits of forest, Social fencing, Accounting
Organizations involved (Trainers)	Social forestry division Muzaffarnagar.

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

39291

Year wise expenditure incurred on capacity building not provided by the implementing agency.

B.3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Number of Inspection made by different officials is as under-

- (i) CCF : 2 times (Per year)
- (ii) CF : 6 times (Per year)
- (iii) DCF/DFO : 48 times (Per year)
- (iv) SDO : 26 times (Per year)

B.3.5- (a) Expenditure on Monitoring and Evaluation.

It is as follows:

Table-2.15

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

- Were any independent agencies involved in the above monitoring process? Yes/No
- No, it was done by the forest department itself.

CHAPTER III

FDA MECHANISM

The FDA Mechanism along with its strengths and weaknesses have been discussed in this chapter.

1. **Outline the constitution of FDA, i.e., composition of general and executive bodies, along with deviations if any, reasons therefore and concurrence of MOEF there to.**

FDA Muzaffarnagar was registered under Societies Registration Act of (xxi) 1860 on November 28, 2000. Guideline prescribed by NAEB/MOEF, Government of India were followed during the composition of general body and executive body meetings of the FDA as reported by the official and observation made by evaluator no deviation was found in a composition of general and executive bodies. The evaluator found that the registration certificate of the division was valid to November 27, 2005 and inquired why the registration was not renewed. The forest officials said that renewal process is on.

2. **Highlight the strengths and weakness, if any, pertaining to the mutual responsibilities assigned to FDA (Administrative, supervisory and monitoring) and VFCs/EDCs (execution of field works)**

Strength- Good network of forest official found in the field. They were performing their duties with sincerity and dedication. The majority of the forest area in the division belongs to reserve forest sanctuary category and hence forest official have to keep study and tight vigil in protecting the forest resources from any kind of damage.

Weakness- It was observed that in a number of cases the community people associated themselves with this project in the hope of some short term and long term benefits through EPA activities. But they feel that forest protection is a work of forest official/department.

3. **Comment on whether the project implementing VFCs/EDCs are also being benefited through any other forestry/community development project form State/Central Government. If no, then what role and initiatives the FDA proposes in regard to the overall rural/ECO development of the project areas.**

State level afforestation project especially on Reserve forest land were benefiting the community people of target villages as reported by the JFMC official. There were social

forestry programme and other rural development programmes running in the target villages.

4. **Provide the brief outline of FDA bank account, its mode of operation, auditing status supported with progress of works as envisaged in the guidelines. Comment on the flow of funds to the VFCs/EDCs. Disbursement of funds by JFMCs for works executed. If delayed, reasons thereof.**

The bank account of the FDA was with Punjab National Bank at Muzaffarnagar branch and the account number was 0333000100374822 operated by conservator forest/Chairman and Member Secretary/DFO. The audit reports of two year was submitted to circle office. The disbursement of fund to JFMCs was satisfactory as reported by the JFMCs officials.

5. **Similar details should also be provided for the individual VFC/EDC whose works were and interactions held with. Details of statement of account and progress reports sent by VFC/EDC to the FDA. Comment on the receipt of funds by VFCs/EDCs.**

Two JFMCs were sampled and verified physically during field visit namely Sikreda and Sikri. Bank accounts of these VFCs were with Punjab National Bank in the vicinity of the nearest town Kithora and Meerapur. Account number of these JFMCs were 15244 and 88770 respectively. JFMCs officials were satisfied with the flow of the fund.

CHAPTER IV

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the analysis and findings of the study especially in qualitative terms. It includes assessment of plantation, survival rate, increase and availability of fuel wood, fodder, NTFPs, timber etc. People's participation protection, and maintenance of assets created, maintenance of records, benefits occurred to the community, constraints and limitations of the project etc.

C.1. Assessment of Plantation, SMC works and their output-

1. Brief comment on the suitability of areas selected for project implementation.

The entire plantation work was carried out on forest land and majority of land belong to forest sanctuary category bearing small portion on community land which is also declared forest sanctuary. The quality of land was undulated and sandy and the fertility of soil was poor. Mostly degraded forest land and blank patches of the forest sanctuary were treated in this project.

2. Assessment of work as seen in the field including quality of work.

The quality of work was satisfactory as found in the field during physical verification of the JFMCs/VFCs and plantation site.

3. Survival Rate (estimated statistically, indicating the methodology adopted and average height of plants)

In the case of Muzaffarnagar we worked out the survival rate of plants per 200 plants which were planted under FDA. According to the prescribed norms trenches are dug and on the side of each trench 2 plants are planted. Roughly speaking 200 plants cover an area of approximately 0.25 hectare. We therefore counted the 200 plants per JFMC/plots and worked out the rate of survival of plants. Over the three plots surveyed by us in the 2 JFMC's. The survival rates varied between 62-67 percent and the overall survival rate worked out to 64.67 percent. The average height of the plants were 1-3 feet.

4. Assessment of regeneration / rehabilitation status of degraded lands treated.

On degraded lands in the reserve forest sanctuary Kath, Sagaun and cineraria species were regenerated and rehabilitated. Due to natural regeneration ground grasses come up in abundance and intensity of soil erosion came down. The growth and rehabilitation was found satisfactory.

5. **Technology used in the project: Technology or methodology adopted under each of the component sanctioned by NAEB. An analysis of the technology used and its effectiveness in brief:-**

Traditional technology was used in most of the activities of the project. The forest official were satisfied with the traditional technology.

6. **Increase in availability of biomass (fuelwood, fodder, other NTFPs. Small timber etc.)**

As the project is only two years old and no remarkable increase in biomass was found except fodder grass, which was available from the plantation areas in surplus. Fuelwood and NTFPs and small timber would be available after 4 to 5 years.

7. **Improvement in quality of life of people in project area (Status of health education, availability of drinking water, increase in per capita income)**

No visible change in the quality of life observed in terms of the above development indicators. Employment generated from the project provided works to the community people. Through EPA work drinking water facility was made available in some target villages. In the implementation of the project 29825 man days were generated for local community. In the last year of project implementation no fund was released from concerned agencies. Therefore EPA activities were not started.

C.2 People Participation

1. **Whether the choice of species has been decided in consultation with the local people. Also please comment briefly whether these are in consonance with the local needs.**

In most of the cases in the selection of plants species the soil and moisture and climatic conditions were taken into account along with the local needs of population. JFMCs also participate in selection of plants species. The forest officials also took into consideration the growth potential of individual species.

2. **Briefly comment on the suitability of species taken up for NTFP and medicinal plants (perennials) from economic point of view.**

The selection of species was done through proper discussion with JFMCs /VFCs and local needs were taken into account. No medicinal plants were planted in the project area.

3. **Whether the project has created awareness among the local population about the responsibilities they expected to discharge and the benefits that are likely to accrue from the project.**

The level of awareness among the local community was not found satisfactory. It is because due to low pitch of awareness campaign. The villagers think that the plantation work is a work of forest department. We are not concerned about forest plantation. The EPA activities in some villages were helpful in creating awareness among project villagers.

4. **Approach adopted by the project authorities for motivating the public**

A few meetings were arranged in order to generate awareness. No mass media help was sought in this respect. The villagers were not found keen in activities of the project. The forest range officials had made efforts in the awareness of villagers for forest protection.

5. **Whether the means of communication adopted have been successful and have there been favorable responses?**

The means of communication adopted for the awareness generation failed to generate enthusiasm among the local community as the intensity of awareness generation was at very low pitch. Consequently it failed to generate favourable response.

6. **Whether the village communities have been involved in:**

- (a) **Project Planning** : Partial
- (b) **Project implementation** : Partial
- (c) **Usufructs sharing mechanism** : Partial
- (d) **Are the people aware of the G.O. issued (if any) with regard to JFM/usufruct sharing mechanism?** : No
- (e) **Has any formal arrangement been evolved for sharing the intermediate and final produce of the project activities?** : No
- (f) **Evaluation and comments on the effectiveness of the mechanism evolved and the equitableness of the same:** NA
- (g) **What role has been played by the local community/committee in arriving at the mechanism?**

A few influential community were taking interest in this direction.

C-3. Assets: Protection and maintenance-

Being a reserve forest sanctuary for the protection and maintenance of plantation area. The forest officials take care for a period of 2-3 months. The biotic pressure in this area is too much as wild animals and human interference was very frequent. The forest officials were showing

reluctance towards appointment of regular watchman due to lack of adequate funds. The protection and maintenance of EPA created assets was solely the responsibility of villagers specially village Pradhan.

C-4. Maintenance of Records:

- (a) **Whether record of nurseries indicating the number and species of seedlings raised has been maintained?**

No nurseries, were raised under this project but saplings were procured from forest and private nurseries. The records are well maintained by concerned officials.

- (b) **Whether these are adequate and posted from time to time. If not, the reasons and effects of unposted records on the implementation of project .**

Yes

- (c) **Whether plantation journals have been maintained and posted up to date. Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been posted on the register.**

Yes

- (d) **Whether inspecting official of the implementing agency like DFO, CF or CCF has recorded their observation/comments, if any.**

Yes (DFO, SDO and occasionally CF)

- (e) **Whether record/register of VFC/VDA general body and executive body meetings maintained?**

Yes

C.5- Project Benefits

The project has generated 16330 man days in year 2004-2005 and 13459 man days in year 2005-2006. In the last year the amount was not released by the concerned department. Most of the beneficiaries were SC, Women and other weaker section of the society. The year wise break – up of man days generated is as follows.

Table-4.2
Man Days Generated in the Project

Year	Man days generated
2003-04	-
2004-05	16,330
2005-06	13,495
2006-07	Amount not released till November 2006

Source: D.F.O. Office Muzaffarnagar

C.6- Project reporting activities

- (a) **What returns (reports) have been submitted by the implementing agency to the state/central govt. Whether these reports were sent regularly on due dates, if not the reasons therefore.**

Audited accounts upto 31.3.2005 were submitted to the conservator office and from their forwarded to other concerned offices.

- (b) **Whether any state level agency has monitored project activities. If so, the outcome of such monitoring/evaluation and the comments, if any.**

Every year monitoring and evaluation work carried out by forest department itself. The monitoring report is submitted to conservator office any short coming found in the process of implementation of the project is reported to FDA official. The copy of their report was not made available to the evaluator.

- (c) **If no agency evaluated project activities, reasons there for.**

N.A.

C.7 Project Constraints/limitations

- (a) **What constraints/limitations were faced by the project authorities, if any**

Non co-operation of community people, delay in timely release of fund to implementing agency made their task difficult. All this happened due to low wages and lack of interest of rural people. Unregulated grazing by domestic animals and wild animals like Neel Rose damaged the newly plantation area.

- (b) **Whether the fund flow was smooth and without delay**

Project could not be implemented in the first year (2003-04) due to delayed release of the fund. Further it was delayed almost on all occasions.

- (c) **If flow was not smooth, where did the delay arise? This must be checked with records.**

The delay occurred at both state level offices as well as NAEB office in Delhi.

- (d) **Whether the project authorities made adequate efforts to get the funds released in time.**

The FDA officials did try their level best to avoid this situation but hardly they success.

CHAPTER V

SUGGESTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

C8.1- Suggestions from Implementing/Supervising Agencies:

(a) Whether there is any scope for improving the project output?

Fund must be made available to implementing agency well in advance of monsoon periods so that wages can be paid at the time of plantation. The plantation rate are half of the social forestry so plants and transportation cost should be increased. Strict majors should be apply to minimize the grazing in newly plantation area.

(b) Whether the project authorities have felt any need for improving upon any particular activity or methodology?

The project authority felt that if the fund allocated under EPA would have been increased and released timely overall performance would have been better.

(c) Whether the people of the area feel any need to improve any particular aspect of the project.

A long term viable strategy should device to stop grazing by domestic and wild animals specially in the newly plantation area.

C.8.2- Suggestions from the Evaluating Agency/Consultants :

(a) Whether the project should be continued/modified/discontinued (give reasons)

The evaluator felt that the project may be continued as this has been successful to some extent in increasing the number of plant species in JFMCs villages but it failed to mobilize the community and people's involvement in project activities because the wage rates of FDA project (Rs.58) are very low in comparison to current local wages (90-100). More irrigation facility under newly planted area should be provided so that survival rate may be increased.

(b) Any other relevant recommendation(s)

The awareness campaign and more capacity building programme among the community people of JFMCs villages should be given priority for making such project more meaningful and sustainable as it was based on joint forest management system.

- (c) **Names and designations of functionaries (D.C.F., C.F., C.C.F) with evaluator has interacted post evaluation appraisal-Summary of discussions with the officers to be given.**

The summary of discussions held with DFO and other office staff is given below-

D.F.O.-Mr.Rajeev Asthana (IFS)

S.D.O.-Mr.Ganga Prasad (P.F.S.) & Mr.A.S.Pandey

Project Incharge- Mr. Vijay Pal Singh (Jansath Range)

Mr.Prahlad Singh (Morna Range)

The evaluator interacted with the above mentioned forest official at the time of project evaluation. The project official suggested that at the grass root level the project is implemented by JFMCs and forest officials i.e., two institutions are involved in the implementation of FDA project. Some time it creates problem. Therefore, either villagers or forest officials should be involved as a single unit in the implementation of the project. The project funds should be sanctioned at a time for a period of five years before implementing the project. Joint responsibilities of forest and VFCs in the protection of plant species planted in the target villages/forest.

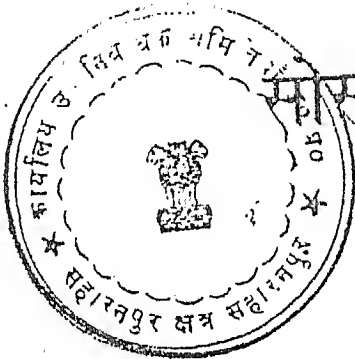
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संख्या २२००

पत्रावली सं०-1-2021-एस०

दिनांक

28/11/2000



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प्रमाण-पत्र

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कार्यालय प्रांतीय निदेशक, सामाजिक वाणिज्य प्रभाग,

मुजफ्फरनगर

को आज उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के संबंध में यथासंशोधित सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम,

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उत्तर प्रदेश।

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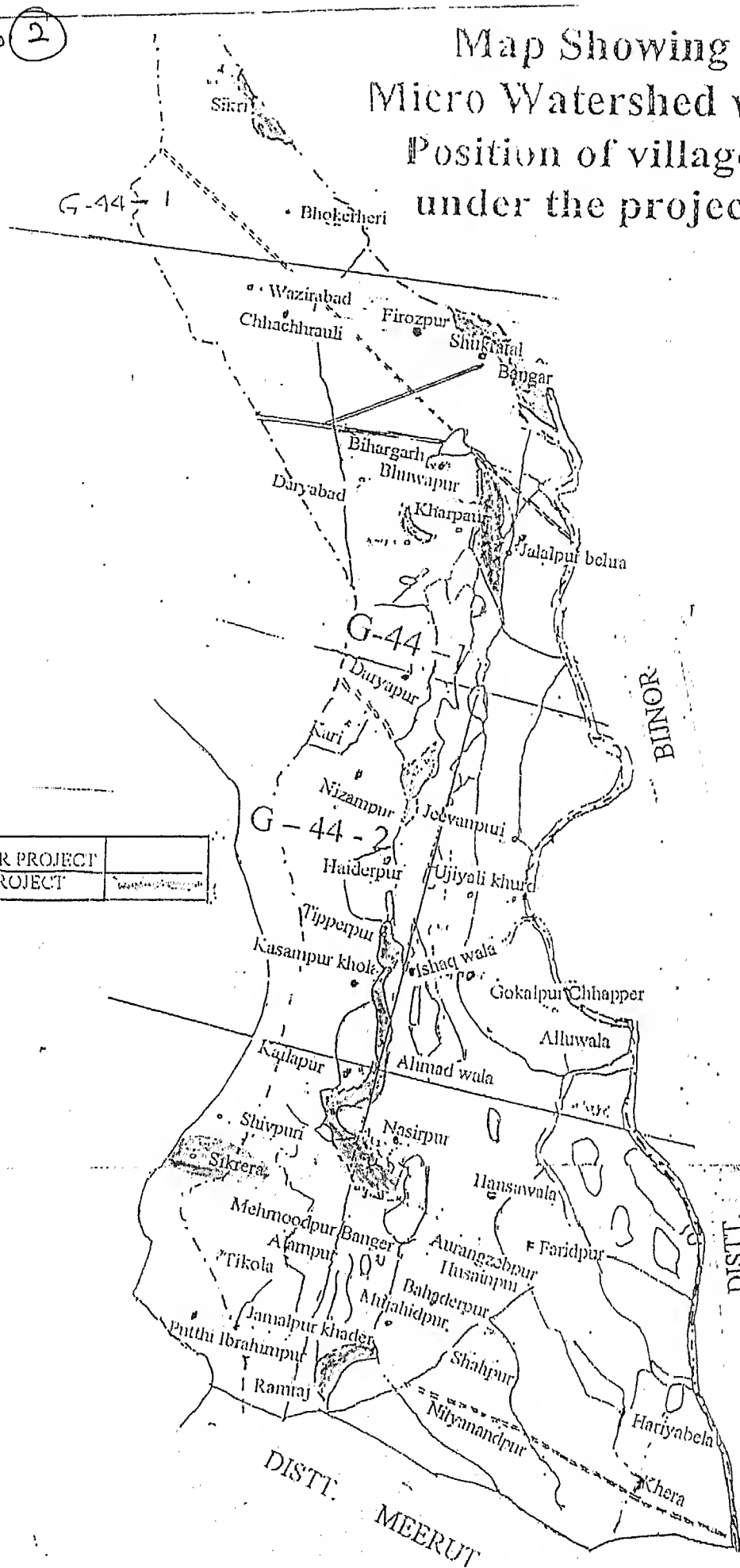
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Map Showing Micro Watershed wise Position of villages under the project

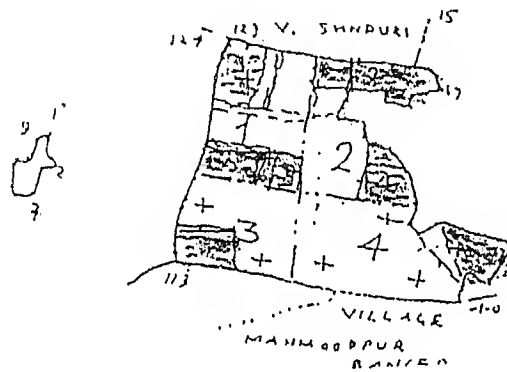
INDEX

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1- VILLAGE UNDER PROJECT | |
| 2- AREA UNDER PROJECT | |



MAP OF
SIKREDA VILLAGE

TAHSIL - JANSETH
DISTT - M. NAGAR
Scale: 3" = 1 MILE

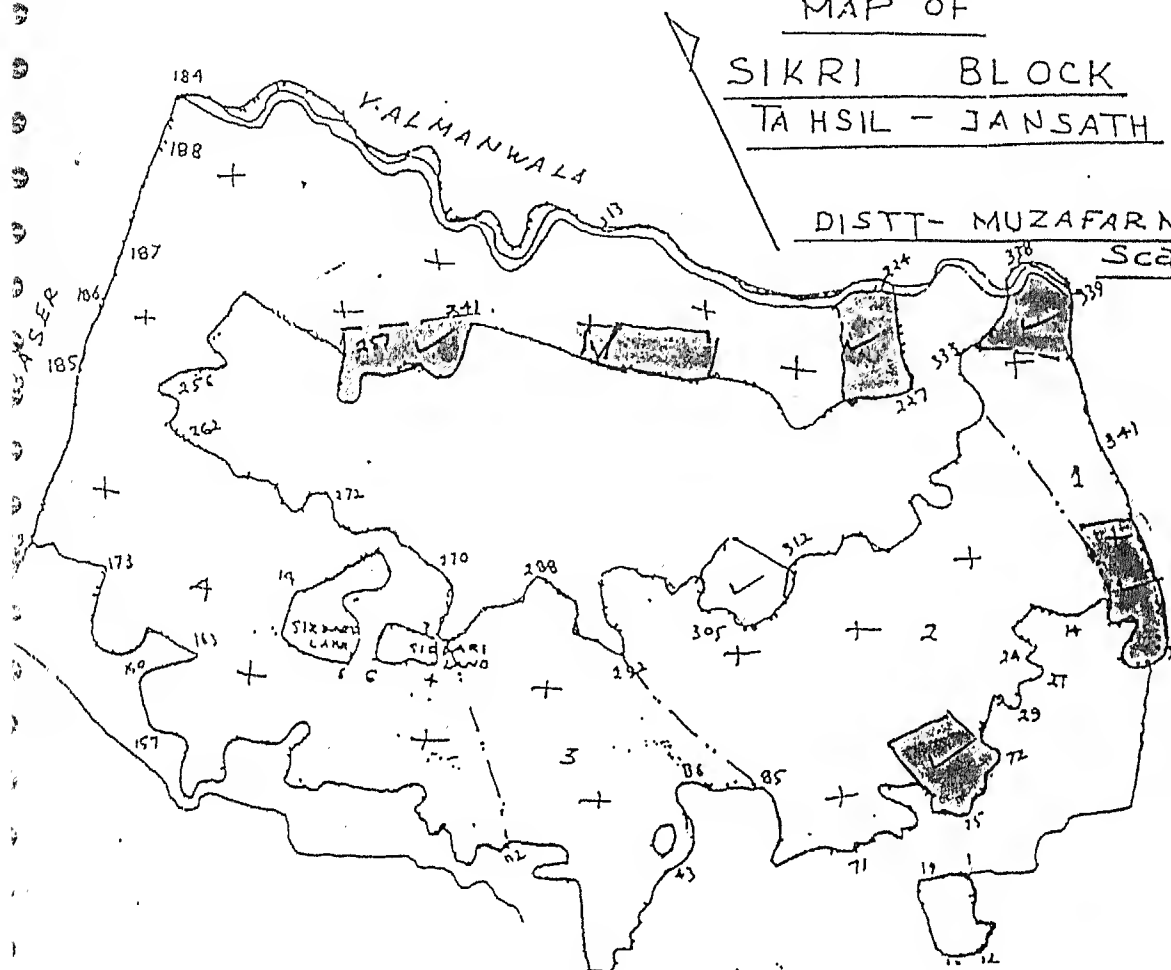


INDEX:
AREA UNDER TREATMENT

MAP OF
SIKRI BLOCK
TAHSIL - JANSATH

DISTT- MUZAFARNAGAR

Scale 2" = 1 MILE



INDEX:
AREA UNDER TREATMENT